FROM NEW-YORK TO NINEVEH.

XXIX. ADVENTURES AMONO THE ISLANDS OF THE

SHILLOOKS. ISLANDS OF THE SHILLOOK NEGROES, White Nile, Jan. 24, 1852.

I have just passed the northern point of the island of Aba, on my return to Khartoum. The sails are taken down, and the men are rowing along the lee-side of one of the island-beds of foliage which stud this glorious river. I reached graing-point, between lat. 12 and 13 N. early this morning, in just forty-eight hours from Khartoum, having sailed in that time upward of 250 miles. Now the gateway to the unknown South is closed, and my face is turned toward the Mediterranean. But I have at least stood in the threshold of that wonderful realm, and in the grand and strange vistas opened before me have realized a portion of my dream. We sailed nearly all night with a steady north-

wind, which toward morning became so strong that the men were obliged to take in sail and let us send under bare poles. When I rose, in the gray of early dawn, they were about hoisting the little stern-sheet, which alone sufficed to carry us along at the rate of four miles an hour. We had passed the frontier of Egyptian Soudan soon after mset, and were now in the negro kingdom of the Shillooks. The scenery had changed considerably since vesterday. The forests were taller and more dense, and the river more thickly studded with islands, the soil of which was entirely concealed by the luxuriant girdle of shrubs and waterplants, in which they lay imbedded. A species o aquatic shrub, with leaves resembling the sensitive plant and winged, bean-like blossoms of a rich yellow hue, grew on the edge of the shore, with its roots in the water and its long arms floating on the surface. It formed impenetrable ramparts around the islands and shores, except where the hippopotamus and crocodile had trodden paths into the forests, or the lion and leopard had come down to the river's margin to drink. Behind this floating hem of folinge and blossoms appeared other and larger shrubs, completely matted together with climbing vines, which covered them like a mentle and hung from their branches dangling streamers of white and purple and yellow blossoms. They even stretched to the boughs of the large mimosa, or ambaktrees, which grew in the center of the islands, thus binding all together in rounded masses. Some of the smaller islands resembled floating hills of vegetation, and their slopes and summits of impervious foliage, rolling in the wind, appeared to keep time with the rocking of the waves that upheld them. The profusion of regetable life reminded me of the Chagres River.
If not so rich and gorgeous, it was on a far grander scale. The river had still a breadth of a mile and a half, where his current was free, but where island crowded on island in a vast archipelago of leafy shores, he took a much wider sweep. The waves danced and glistened in the cool northern wind, as we glided around his majestic curves, and I stood on deck watching the wonderful panorama unfold on either side, with a feeling of exultation to which I gave free vent. In no other river have seen landscapes of larger or more imposing char-

All the rich animal world of this region was awake and stirring before the sun. The wild fowls left their roost: the zikzoks flew twittering over the waves, calling up their mates, the sleepy crocodiles; the herons stretched their wings against the wind; the monkeys leaned and chattered in the woods, and at last whole herds of hippopotami, sporting near the shore, came up spouting the water from their nostrils, in a manner precisely similar to the grampus. I counted six together, soon after sunrise, near the end of an is-land. They floundered about in the shallows, popping up their heads every few minutes to look a us, and at last walked out through the reeds and stood upon the shore. Soon afterward, five more appeared on the other side of the river, and since then we have seen them almost constantly, and sometimes within fifty yards. I noticed one the ears, and with a head nearly five feet long .-He opened his mouth wide enough to show two round, blunt tusks, or rather grinders, one or each side. They have a great deal of curiosity. and frequently turn about after we have passed, and follow for some time in our wake.

Soon after sunrise the rais observed some Shillooks in the distance, who were sinking their canoes in the river, after which they hastily retreated into the woods. We ran along beside the embowering shores, till we reached the place. The canoes were carefully concealed and some pieces of drift-wood thrown over the spot, as if left there by the river. The rais climbed to the mast-head and called to the people, assuring them that there was no danger, but, though we peered sharply into the thickets, we could find no signs of any human being. The river here turned to the south, disclosing other and richer groups of islands, stretching beyond one another far into the distance. Directly on our left was the northern point of the island of Aba, our destination. As the island is six or eight miles in length, I determined to make the most of my bargain, and so told the rais he must take me to its further end and to the villages of the Shillooks, whom I had come to see. Abou-Hammed is small in body, but has a stout heart, The Consul and fat Abon-Balta had given him special instructions to keep me out of danger, yet he could not refuse my demands. We sailed two or three miles along the shore of Aba, looking into the depths of its ambak forests for traces of the Shillooks, who, according to the rais, had a village on the island. On our right extended a chain of smaller islands-bowery masses of leaves and blossoms-and beyond them the wild forests of the western bank. Glorious above description was that world of waves and folinge-of wood, water

At last, on rounding one of the coves of Aba, we came upon a flock of sheep, feeding along the shore. A light thread of smoke arose from among some dead, fallen trees, a few paces in the forest, but no person was to be seen. The boat was run to the shore, and we landed and examined the spot. The natives had evidently just left, for the brands were burning, and we saw the prints of their long feet in the ashes. The rais and sailors walked on tiptee through the woods, looking for the hidden inhabitants. The mimosas, which here grow to the hight of fifty feet, met above our heads and made a roof against the sun. Some large gray apes, startled by our visit, leaped with wonderful dexterity from tree to tree. I found several abandoned fire-places during my walk, and near the shore saw many footprints in the soft soil. The forest was quite clear of underwood, but the ground was cumbered with the trunks of dead trees. There were but few flowering plants and I was too much interested in the search for the Shillooks to examine them.

The rais finally descried the buts of the village at a distance, near the extremity of the island .-We returned to the vessel, and were about putting off in order to proceed thither, when a large body of mca, armed with spears, appeared in the forest, coming toward us at a quick pace. The rais, who had already had some intercourse with these people and knew something of their habits, advanced alone to meet them. I could see, through the trees, that a consultation was held, but short-

ly, though with some signs of doubt and hesitation, about a dozen of the savages advanced to within a short distance of the vessel, while the others sat down on the ground, still holding the spears in their hands. The rais now returned to the water's edge, and said that the Shillooks had come with the intention of fighting, but he had tan's son, who came to see them as a friend and

would then return to his father's country. There-

upon they had consented to speak with me, and I

might venture to go on shore. I landed again,

with Achmet, and walked up with the rais to the

spot where the men were seated. The shekh of the island, a tall, handsome man, rose to great me, by touching the pain of his right hand to mine and then raising it to his forehead. I made a like salutation, after which he sat down. The vizier, (as he called himself,) an old man, excessively black in complexion, then advanced, and the other warriors in succession, till all had saluted me .-The conversation was carried on in the Arabic jargon of Soudan, which the shekh and some of his men spoke tolerably well, so that I could understand the most of what was said. "Why don't you bring the Sultan's carpet, that he may rest?" said the shokh to one of my sailors. The carpet and pillows were immediately brought and I stretched myself out in front of the shekh and vizier, who sat upon a fallen tree, while the others squatted upon the ground. The shekh at first took no part in the conversation, but sat looking at me steadily, from under his heavy eyebrows. My friend, Horace Greeley, will pardon me for saying that in the outlines of this chief's head I found some resemblance to his own, and this fact induced me to trust him. In the meantime the other warriors had come

up and taken their scats around us, each one greet-

ing me before he sat down, with "ow-wow-wobba!" (probably a corruption of the Arabic "mar-kabba?" "how d'ye do?") The vizier, addressing me, said : " Tell us what you want ; if you come to fight, we are ready for you." I assured him that I came as a friend, and had no intention of molesting them, but he was not satisfied, and repeated three or four times, drawing a mark between is on the ground: "if you are really friends, we will be kiends with you; but if you are not, we are ready to fight you." Achmet at last swore by the Prophet Mahomet, and by the wisdom of Allah, that we had come in peace; that the Sultan wished to pay him a visit, and would then return home. At the request of the rais we had come on shore unarmed, but it had not the anticipated effect. "Why have you no arms?" said the shekh; "are you afraid of us!" I told him it was in order to show that I had no hostile intentions, but the people seemed to consider it as a mark of either treachery or fear. I brought some tobacco with me, which I gave to the shekh, but he received it coldly, and said: "Where is the dress which the Sultan has brought for me This reminded me that I had entirely neglected to provide myself in Khartoum with muslin and calico. for presents. I remedied the deficiency, however, by going on board and taking one of my shirts and a silk handkerchief, as well as son bends and ear-rings for the wives of the two digna taries. Achmet added a shirt and a pair of Turkish drawers, and brought a fresh supply of tobac co for the warriors. The shekh took the presents with evident gratification, and then came the work of clothing him. He was entirely at a loss how to put on the garments, but Achmet and the rais unwound the cotton cloth from his loins, stuck his less into the drawers, his arms into the shirtsleeves, and tied the handkerchief about his head. Once clothed, he gave no more attention to his garments, but wore them with as much nonchalance as if he had never worn a scantier costume. The vizier, who had shown manifest ill-humor at being passed by, was quieted by the present of a shirt, which was put upon his shoulders in like manner. He gave me his name as Adjeb-Seedoo, ("he pleases his master,") a most appropriate name for a vizier. The shekh's name, Abd-ennoor, (" the slave of light.") was none the less befitting, for he was remarkably dark. I was much ing, before their greed for presents should grow mused at my servant Ali, who had shown great terror on the first appearance of the savages.) The shekh not seeming to understand the ears very significantly, and took hold of his neck to show how they must be worn.

the Turks, that they still mistrusted us, and no one would drink, for fear that it contained poison. To quiet them, therefore, I drank a cup first, after which they took it readily, but many of them, who then tasted coffee for the first time, did not seem to relish it. A drove of sheep happening to pass by, the Shekh ordered one of the rams to be aught and put on board the vessel, for the Sultan's dinner. The men soon began to demand tobacco, clothes, and various other things, and grew so importunate that Achmet became alarmed, and even the rais, who was a man of some courage, seemed a little uneasy. I thought it time to give a change to affairs, and therefore rose and told the the Shekh I was ready to visit his village. We had intended returning on board and sailing to the place, which was at the southern extremity of the island about a mile distant, but reflecting that this might occasion mistrust, and that the best way of avoiding danger is to appear unconscious of it, I called Achmet and the rais to accompany me on foot. While these things were transpiring a number of other Shilleoks had arrived, so that there were now upward of fifty. All were armed -the most of them with iron-pointed spears, some with clubs, and some with long poles, having knobs of hard wood on the end. They were all tall, strong, stately people, not more than two or three under six feet in hight, while many were three or four inches over that standard. Some had a piece of rough cotton cloth tied around the waist or thrown over the shoulders, but the most of them were entirely naked. Their figures were large and muscular, but not symmetrical, nor was there the least grace in their movements. Their faces reembled a cross between the Negro of Guinea and the North American Indian, having the high cheek ones, the narrow forehead and pointed head of the latter, with the flat nose and projecting lips of the former. Their teeth were so long as to appear like tusks, and in most of them one or two front teeth were wanting, which gave their faces a wolfish expression. Their eyes were small and had an inamed look, which may arise from the damp exhalations of the soil on which they sleep. Every one wore an armlet above the elbow, either a segment of an elephant's tusk, or a thick ring of plaited hippopotamus hide. The most of them had a string of glass beads around the neck, and the shekh wore a necklace of the large white variety, called "pigeon's eggs" by the traders on the White Nile. They have no beards, and their hair was seared or plucked out on the forehead and and temples, leaving only a circular crown of erisp wool on the top of the head. Some had rubbed their faces and beads with red ashes, which im-

The shekh marched ahead, in his white garnents and fluttering head-dress, followed by the warriors, each carrying h s long spear erect in his hand. We walked in the midst of them, and I was so careful to avoid all appearance of fear that I never once looked behind, to see whether the ves-

parted a livid, ghastly effect to their black skins.

sel was following us. A violent dispute arose among some of the men in front, and, from their frequent glances toward us, it was evident that we were in some way connected with the conversation. I did not feel quite at ease till the matter was referred to the shekh, who decided it in a way that silenced the men, if it did not satisfy informed them that this was a visit from the Sal- them. As we approached the village, good-humor was restored, and their demeanor toward us was thenceforth more friendly. They looked at me with curiosity, but without ill-will, and I could see that any dress interested them much more than my person. Finally we reached the village, which contained perhaps one hundred tokuls of straw, built in a circular form, with conical roofs. They were arranged so as to inclose an open space in the center, which was evidently intended as a fold for their sheep, as it was further protected by a fence of thorns. Guards were stationed at intervals of about twenty yards, along the side fronting the river, each leaning back against his spear, with his legs crossed. At the principal entrance of the sillage, opposite which I counted twen ty-seven canoes drawn up against the shore, we made halt, and the shekh ordered a seat to be brought. An angareb, the frame of which was covered with a network of hippopotamus thongs, was placed in the shade of a majestic mimosa tree, and the shokh and I took our seats. Another angareb was brought and placed behind us, for our respective viziers. The warriors all laid aside their spears and sat on the ground, forming a semicircle in front of us. A swarm of naked boys, from eight to twelve years of age, crept dodging behind the trees till they reached a convenient place in the rear, where they watched me curiously, but drew back in alarm whenever I turned my head. The village was entirely deserted of its inhabitants, every onhaving come to behold the strange Sultan. The females kept at a distance at first, but gradually a few were so far overcome by their curiosity that they approached near enough for me to observe them closely. They were nude, except a small piece of sheepskin around the loins, and in their forms were not very easy to dis inguish from the men, having flat, masculine breasts and narrow hips. They were from five feet eight inches to six feet in hight. The rais informed me that the Shillooks frequently sell their women and children, and that a boy or girl can be bought for shout twenty measures of dourra.

After undergoing their inspection half an hour, I began to get tired of sitting in state, and had my pipe brought from the boat. I saw by an occasional sidelong glance that the shekh watched me, but I smoked carclessly till the tobacco was finnished. Some of the men were already regaling themselves with that I had given them. They had pipes with immense globular bowls of clay, short, thick stems of reed, and month-pieces made of variety of wild gourd, with a long, pointed neck. A handful of tobacco was first placed in the bowl and two or three coals laid upon it, after which the orifice was closed with clay. The vizier, Adjeb-Seedoo, who had something of the Yankee in his angular features and the shrewd wrinkles about the corners of his eyes, chewed the tobacco and squirted out the saliva between his teeth in the true Down-East style. I bargained for his pipe at two piasters, and one of the ivory arm-rings at five, but as I had no small silver money, (the only coin current among them,) did not succeed in getting the former article. I obtained, however, two of the arm-rings of hippopotamus hide. While these things were going on, the shekh, who had been observing me closely, saw the chain of my watch, which he seized. I took out the watch and held it to his cur. He started back in surprise, and told the men what he had heard, imitaing its sound in a most amusing manner. They all crowded around to listen, and from their looks and signs seemed to think the case contained some bird or insect. 1 therefore opened it, and showed them the motion of the balance-wheel and of the hand on the smaller dial of the face. Their astonishment was now changed to awe, and they looked at it silently, without daring to touch it. I profited by this impression to make a move for startinto a resolve to rob us by force. I had asked the shekh two or three times to have a cup o water brought for me, but he seemed to pay no atse of the beads and car-rings, Ali pinched his tention to the request. Soon, however, one of the men brought a large earthen jar, stopped with clay, and placed it at my feet. Thereupon the By this time coffee had been prepared and was shokh turned to me, saying: "There is plenty brought to them. But they had been so accus- of water in the river, and here I give you honey to tomed to inhumanity and deception on the part of mix with it." The jar was taken on board, and contained, in fact, nearly a gallon of wild honey, which had a rich, aromatic taste, like the odor of the mimosa flowers. The trading-vessels on the White Nile purchase this honey, but as the natives, in their hatred of the Turks, frequently mix with it the juice of poisonous plants, they are obliged to taste it themselves before they can sell it. I did not require this proof at their hands, preferring to trust them unreservedly, at least in my demeanor. Trust always begets a kindred trust, and I am quite sure that my safety among those savages was owing to my having adopted this course of conduct.

I went on board to get the money for the armrines, and after Achmet had paid the men, directed him and the rais to return. Several of the Shillooks followed, offering articles for sale, and the vizier, who had waded out, holding up his new shirt so that it might not be wet, climbed unon the gunwale of the boat and peered into the cabin. I changed my position so as to stand between him and the door, gave him two onions which he saw on deck and had an appetite for, and hurried him away. The shekh and all the warriors had come down to the shore, but without their spears, and were seated on the ground, holding a consultation. By this time, however, the rais was at the helm, and the sailors had begun to shove the bow of my boat into the stream. I called out : "O Shekh Abd-en-noor!" in a familiar way, and waved my hand as a token of parting-He rose, returned the salute, made a gesture to his men, and they all went slowly back to the village. As we were leaving, the sailors informed me that one of the Shillooks, who had come down to the boat while I was seated with the shekh on shore, took a fancy to the fat, black slave who cooks for them, and expressed his determination to take her. They told him she was one of the Sultan's wives, and that as his majesty was now the shekh's friend, he dare not touch her. "Oh," said the Shillook, "if she is the Sultan's wife, that is enough :" and he immediately returned to the shore. I forgave the impertinence of the sail ors in passing off such a hideous creature as one of my wives, in consideration of the adroitness with which they avoided what might have been a serious difficulty.

The Shillooks have not the appearance of men who are naturally malicious. The selfish impudence with which they demand presents, is common to all savage tribes. But the Turks, and even the European merchants who take part in the annual trading expedition up the river, have dealt with them in such a shameful manner that they are now mistrustful of all strangers, and hence it is unsafe to venture among them. I attribute the friendly character of my interview with them as much to good luck as to good management. The rais has since informed me that if the shekh had not been satisfied with the dress I gave him, he would certainly have attempted to plunder the vessel. He says the Shillooks are in the habit of

going down the river as far as the country, of the Hassanichs, sinking their boats and concealing themselves in the woods in the day-time, while by night they venture into the villages and rob the people of their dourra, for which thay have a great fondness. They cultivate hothing themselves, and their only employment is the chase of the elephant, hippopotamus and other wild beasts. All the recast of the river abounds with herds of elephants and giraffes, though I have not yet been fortunate enough to get sight of them.

Here is the true land of the lotus, and the Shillooks, if not the lotophagoi of the Greeks, are at least the only modern caters of the plant. I am too late to see it in blossom, and there are, basidas but few specimens of it among these islands; but not far beyond this it appears in great profusion, and both the seeds and roots are caten by the natives. Dr. Knoblecher, who ate it frequently during his voyage two years ago, informed me that the root resembles the potato in consistence and taste, with a strong flavor of celery. These islands are inhabited only by the hunters and fishers of the tribe, who abandon them in summer, when they are completely covered by the inundation. At lat. 12°, or about fifty miles south of this, both banks of the river are cultivated, and thence, for upward of two hundred miles, the villages are crowded so close to each other all along the shores, that they almost form two continuous towns, frogting each other. This part of the White Nile is the most thickly populated region in Africa, and perhaps in the world, China alone excepted. The number of the Shillooks is estimated at between two and three millions, or equal to the population of all Egypt.

10 P. M .- As we were leaving, I found that the men had taken down both sails and shipped the oars for our return to Khartoum. The rais had kept his word even too closely for my wish, and was de termined to go no farther than the southern end o Aba. I knew there was certain danger in going further, and that I had no right to violate my agree ment and peril others as well as myself; but there lay the great river, holding in its lap, to tempt me on, isles of brighter bloom and spreading out shores of yet richer follage. I am now in the center of the Continent. Beyond me all is strange and unknown. and the Gulf of Guinen is less distant than the Mediterranean, which I left not three months ago .-Why not push on and attempt to grasp the Central African secret ? The fact that stonger, braver and holder men have failed, is one lure the more. Happily for me, perhaps, my object on commencing the voyage was rest and recreation, not exploration. Were I provided with the necessary means and scientific appliances for making such an attempt useful, it would be impossible to turn back at this

I climbed to the mast-head and looked to the south, where the forest archipelago, divided by glittering reaches of water, wove its labyrinth in the distance. I thought I saw-but it may have been fancy-beyond the leafy crown of the farthest isles, the faint blue horizon of that sea of water and grass, where the palm again appears and the lotus fringes the shores. A few hours of the strong north-wind, now blowing in our faces, would have taken me there, but I gave myself up to Fate and n chibouk, which latter immediately suggested to me that though I was leaving the gorgeous heart of Africa, I was going back to Civilization and Home. The men rowed lustily, and, taking to the western side of the river, soon put an island between us and the village. It was about 2 o'clock when we left, and the wind fell sufficiently before night to allow them to make considerable progress. We swept along, under the lee of the islands, brushing the starry showers of yellow blossoms that trailed in the water, and frightening the ibises and herons from their coverts among the reeds .-The hippopotami snorted all around us, and we had always a convoy of them following in our wake. The sun sank, and a moon, four days old, lighted the solitude of the islands, but the men still rowed vigorously, till we passed the spot where the Shillooks buried their canoes in the morning. They have now deemed it safe to come to anchor in the middle of the stream, though the watch-fires of the savages are still blazing brightly in the distance

IRELAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. DUBLIN, Friday, May 7, 1852. THE ELECTIONS.

The elections which are in prospect occupy a vast deal more of the public mind and the press than does the Parliament. It is address and canvass everywhere; clubs, and District and County meetings are every day occurrences; and whether the present Parliament shall be dissolved sooner, or expire at the usual time, everywhere there is hurried preparation for the choosing of those who shall constitute the new one. It is probable that at no former General Election were there such a number of new candidates, nor was the element of religious discord so potently at work as it will be at that which is approaching. The former-the number of new men that will try to displace the sitting men bers-makes it not easy to conjecture how partie shall be balanced in the new Parliament; and the latter the amount of religious animosity—gives but too strong

an omen that religious strife will be prominent when the

new Parliament meets.
Of course, in Ireland, as well as Scotland and Engand, the old contest of Liberal and Conservative will be rife,-of Progressive Reform, and the preservation of our Ancient Institutions; but others will be more violent. In Scotland and England the Anti-Maynooth En-

our Ancient Institutions; but others will be more violent. In Scotland and England the Anti-Maynooth Endowment cry will be prominent—not at all upon the
principle of sholishing all State endowments of religion, but that to endow a college for educating, at the
national expense, "an Anti-Christian priesthood" to
teach and administer "an idolatrous rengion," is "a
national sin in a Protestant country." So says Exeter
Hall; and the sounds are recenced from Bristot to Giasgow, and from Lands End to John O'Grasts.

In Ireland, whenever there is a majority of Roman Catholic electors, that cry will be met by the
cry of Abolish the Irish Church Establishment—
"The Established Church" says The Tablet, "and
Maynooth will be side by side. Popery must be
destroyed, says The Herald; the bigotry of Exeter Hall and Downing-street must be destroyed—
Everything in the way of the periect equality of all
classes and creeds must be rooted out. The notion of
insulting Catholics, or Dissenters, or Jews with Toleration, and the exercise of legislative or administrative
centrol over them, must be eradicated. Protection, or
at least Agricultural relief, and Free Trade, and Temant
right, and progressive Reform, will all come in for their
repective chare of advocacy or opposition; but Maynooth or no Maynooth, the Repeal of the Tules Act or
more stringent measures to make it effective, the Irish
Church Establishment, or the appropriation of its temporalities to National purposes, equal and impartial education for all on equal terms at the national expense, or
the favoritism of the Established sect in its control
and superintendence,—these will be the stirring and
engrossing topics for the hustings.

It is here a rather numual circumstance, that so many
of our newspaper Entors expect a seat in the new
Parliament. Ireland has not nitherto sent representa-

It is here a rather unusual circumstance, that so many of our newspaper Editors expect a seat in the new Parliament. Ireland has not attherto sent representatives of "the Fourth Estate." But Charle Gavan Daffy, of The Nation says he is sure of New Ro. s. and Edward Lucas of The Tablet is equally confident of Meath. The Froman says it is a plty the son of Grattan must go out; but there is no help for it. And Dr. Gray of The Fromas, himself, means to sit; but whether for Monaghan, or Dundalk—or elsewhere—is not so certain.

aghan, or Dundalk—or elsewhere—is not so certain, aghan, or Dundalk—or elsewhere—is not so certain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer says, there having been a reduction of nine millions of taxes on the customs and two on the excise, he cannot stir these departments; and the income tax being all that it left, he must continue it for a year—will he looks about him." While the interest on the national debt continues to hover about the figure of fifty millions, and the country will not bear a "tax on bread" in the shape of a duty on foreign grain, I rather think he means the agricultural interests to do so; the landlords to see how they can make up, by increased produce and quality—as well as diminution of labor by the introduction of machinery—for low prices; and since the "idle lands" at home cannot be reclaimed and given to the "idle hands," let these go and work upon lands in happier climes. And they are acting upon this principle. From Ireland emigration continues; and though the clearing off of the p-uper hordes from lands sold, in the "Encumbered Estates Court" is crowding the poor-houses

with the old and infirm, while the young and healthy trustace—and filling the towns, especially the metropolis, with prograt, and so weighing down the landed into of with their support, he country is gradually righting shell—as I always said it would. The present pauper land the control of the properties and in a gradually die cer; such the quantity of isbor corresponding to the demand, there will be but a proportionate amount of paupers a.

Accordingly, verywhere the lend is it course of being breaght under crop or into stock and grating arma, in a manner approaching what it ought to be. And farms in good condition—even wishout the tenant-right logalized—steth good prices; and the other day, in County Antrim, a property brought twenty-five years purchase. The present ministry is favorable to railway extension, and the improvement of Galway Harbor to fit it for being a western Packet Station; the wires are being laid down to connect that place with the intended submarine communication with Great Britain. The manufactor in and commercial interests are improving.

Social, moral and the property brought the despondency of last year, and look and speak accordingly.

Social, Moral and Educational.

The efforts to Protestantize Commant.—now

SOCIAL, MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL. The efforts to Protestantize Connaught, -now that, by emigration into the towns and the multitude of laborers on values and other works, the R C, popof laborers on railways and other works, the R. C. population of Ulster is rising to an equality with the Protestant,—especially as the endgration from Ulster has been always mainly that of Presbyterhus,—"to make an Ulster of Connaught,"—and the efforts to counteract this rigigatic scheme of melarious proselytzing," have gained a world-wide celebrity. The Pressylections,—who have within a quarter of a centory built 200 houses for worship, at an expense of a million sterling—have erected congregations in many parts of the South and West; and having selected one special field—about forty miles equire, in the Counties of Galway, Roseommon and Silgo—have there nine missionaries, forty schools, and two thousand scholars; and have introduced the Sewed Muslin Manufacture which gives employment to a great ex-

thousand scholars; and have introduced the Sewed Maslin Manufacture which gives employment to a great extent; and has changed the aspect of the district.

The Established Church has turned out upon a much
more extensive scale. The great body of the clergy
have become missionaries to their Roman Catholic
parishioners; and they are supplied from England with
funds ad libitum to employ auxiliaries. From Cape
Clear to the glens of Antrim—all round the Southern,
Western and Northern cast—stretching far inland,
Schools and Scripture readers, and visitors are busy. Western and Northern Cast—stretching far inland, Schools, and Scripture readers, and visitors are busy. Of course this has produced reaction. To counteract it, the Defense Association was called into existence. And Cath Ic Schools, and Sisters of Charity are busy everywhere among the young and the old. Only last Sun day Mr. Hardiman, the priest of Ballinrobe, preached and made a collection in the Jesuits Chapel, Gardiner's st, in this city, to establish them in his parish.

other matters.

A memorist, on behalf of Smith O'Brien and his fellow-txiles, signed by Nobleman, Lieutenants, Depaty-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace and M. P.'s is resented to the Lovid-Lieutenant; and-for the Queen seeming—is sure of success. The state of the country a perfectly tranquil. Even the miserable confederation of assassins called Ribboulem, is broken up,—such full disclosures having been obtained as made secreey any longer impossible.

disclosures having been obtained as made secrecy any longer impossible.

Expectation is on tiptoe about a course of "Lectures on University Education" by Father Newman,—late of Oxford, the celebrated convert, and President of the "Roman Catholic University of Ireland,"—to be delivered next week. High Church Protestants, and University to the line of demarkation broad in education, from the primer to the close of the University course; but the great mass of the educated and of the people generally are not with them. On both sides there is more of politico-religionism than genuine Christianity. But the country is rising; it is too late for the times of either Grezory Vilth or Elizabeth. The seed is sown that, in half a difficult as plentifully as the seed now sown will clothe the country physically,—when it will be said:

Hibernia pleno defudit copia cornu." EBLANENSIS.

Rosas in England.

The London Examiner is obstinately and blindly English in its opinions upon all subjects; but it has also a blant way of criticising toadvism in high places and all kinds of mean subserviency, which is manly and refreshing. England is justly highly esteemed for the generous manner in which it insists upon receiving all foreigners, whether exiles or guests-but its want of dignity in honoring crime in official position is equally remarkable. Rosas and Haynau, assassins upon the great scale, are received with Governmental courtesy, Mazzini is contemned and utterly neglected, and Kossuth slandered in miserable ways. The Examiner speaks of Rosas' reception as follows, and every humane mind will be glad that there is such a public sentiment in England, although it does not chance to be in office :

land, although it does not chance to be in office:

With undeniable consistency Rosas has been received with all honors under the Government, whose head rebuked the press for its strictures on the usurpation and tyranny of Louis Napoleon. The Port Admiral of Plymouth, Sir John Ommunney, who was so remiss and backward in the deplorable case of the Amazon, was all on the alert to receive and honor the deposed tyrant Rosas. Zeaf for humanity was not the thing required for this occasion, and the peculiar zeal not for humanity was not wanting. All the authorities were inspired with the same zeal, and nothing but siekness prevents due District Commander of the Forces from paying him homage. Rosas's letter of recommendation is written in characters of blood; he comes to our asylum with credentials of criminality hardly to be paralleled in strocity; a place of shelter was his dae as our asylum with credentials of criminality hardly to be paralleled in atrocity; a place of shelter was his due as an exile, but that is not what has been assigned to him, but a place of honor. Marvellous has been the eagerness of English gentlemen, high in milicary and naval author-ity, to grasp the blood-stained hand. In remarking on the attack on Haynau, we raised the question whether the frequent example of the honor paid by the higher classes to unworthy notoriety of any kind might not ac-count for the outrage against the Austrian savage, the sentiment provoked in many an uncultivated but honest nature being, "If no one will let this man know what is thought of his conduct, I will. He shall not get off with nothing but compliments and civilities," But there thought of his conduct, I will. He shall not get off with nothing but compliments and civilities." But there could be none of this teeling if the sense of a malefactor's offenses was marked by the coldness and neglect of the class of society with which his latercourse lay. The Plymouth authorities doing honor to Rosas mast suffer much in the comparison with the draymen of Bankside mobbing Haynau. There was an honest sentiment at the bottom of the one fault, there is nothing but guity sympathy in the other, unless it be servilly to a Government which is supposed to favor the instruments of despotism in every part of the world.

LONDON ART-UNION. - The annual meeting of this Association recently took place in the Lyceum Theater, London, the Earl of Londesborough in the Chair. The Report was read, by which it appeared that the subscription of the year amounts to the sum of £12,903, showing a considerable increase on the amount collected in 1851. The reserved fund now amounts to £4,740 12s. 8d. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure :

Amount of subscriptions.... Set apart for purchase of pictures, statuettes, bronzes, tazzas and prize engravings.

Cost of engraving of the year.

Printing, advertising and other expenses, including reserve of 22 per cent.

names of several Americans—Mr. P. Borney, Jr., of Bos-ton, having drawn £80, and Mr. J. H. Kidder, also of Boston, £50. The Institution was never more prosper-ous, and commands the entire confidence of the public.

Remarkable Robbery by a Government Courier. Under this title the Independance, of

Under this title the Independance, of Brusels, relates one of the most curious and romantle pieces of fraud which has of late years been perpetrated. A certain Monsieur X., residing at the Belgian capital, has been for several years a gent for one of the largest jewelry firms in London. One day toward the end of F-bruary last he was greatly surprised at receiving from England a box sealed in five places with red wax, containing pins, brooches, brilliant rings, &c., to the value of about five thousand france. They had not been ordered by him, nor did the package contain any nodice of their ulterfor destination. The next post brought a letter from the London house, informing him that a Monsieur de Brachn, a Danish gentleman, living in the Rue Theresionne, in Brussels, had ordered the dispatch of an assortment of jewelry, intending to make presents to his bride. Monsieur X was requested to allow M. de Brachn an opportunity of choice, but to part with nothing except for hard cash. Next day the agent sent to the dwelling of the Danish gentleman; the house indicated in the letter was that of a planoforte maker. The stranger shortly afterward arrived to inspect the bijoux M de Brachn was a young gentleman of polished and agreeable manners; he examined the articles with a certain nonchainnee through his glass, not caring to disturb them so far as to take them into his hands. He concluded his brief survey with a slight shrug of the shoulders, remarking that they were too rocco, and not like the fashionable articles of the same tirm which he had seen and admired in St. Petersburg. He exceedingly regretted that Monsieur X had had so nouch trouble, but he must present his lady with some much trouble, but he must present his lady with some much trouble, but he must present his lady with some much trouble, but he had admired in St. Petersburg. He exceedingly regretted that Monsieur X had had so offered to the agent. Monsieur X, was content; he offered to the agent Monsieur X, was content; he offered to the agent Monsieur X,

that Monsieur X. withdrew, leaving his ring and pin i that Monsieur X. withdrew, leaving his ring and pin us the bands of his custom r. Next day came, but not the Dane. A week clapsed, and still the same unse cont-ble delay, when returning home one evening, Monaicur X. found at his home ax individual drassed in the con-tume of a courier of an embassy, with the arms of Great Bitlain on an armiet which he wore and on his but-tons. The courier was in hoste. "I teft London yester-day evening," he said, "with important political dis-patches from the Foreign office for our armba sader here. There's one other in the wind." "Ah! an!" was patches from the Foreign office for our ambassador here. There's something in the wind." "Ah! an!" was the response. "Yes, something, I do not know what, but I return this evening. Here is a letter which I received for you as I came out; if you have any reply it must be ready in an hour. The writer said you would have to give me a box." So saying he left in great hate. Monsieur X read. There, at the top of the page, successoring, was the printed heating of the London firm—there, at the bottom, was the gound of firm—there, at the bottom, was the gound of manual of his correspondents. The Dane sign manual of his correspondents. The Dane had communicated directly out the London "m, and "in jewlery was to be returned that evening. The courter punctually returned, same box, and gave a receipt, a sliy took the "misers." Monsieur X wished a page of journey, sat down in and the four is and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "a good journey, sat down in have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and the four is and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the Dane, the jewes "and have got rid of the page the page of the lowes "and have got rid of the page the page of the lowes "and have got rid of the page of the lowes "and have got rid of the page of the lowes" "and have got rid of the lowes " signed, "James v. has easy chair, Jei sitted good journey, and down in ... and the course as have got rid of the Dane, the jewers wordered what could be "in the wind." ward, and another letter from London arrive questing that the box might be sent immediately downsting that the box might be sent immediately downsting that the tox might be sent immediately the sent grant of the two interesting the headings and signatures were exactly alike. What of the courier, what of M. de Brachn: By a common trick the latter had made use of an address not his own, and was missing. The pin and ring hat been ple igned by a person who was identified with the sof distant courier. For services of Mt. Forester of the Manskon Hause police, were called in. The missing box was found empty lice, were called ir. The missing box was found empty in the locked-up room where Villiers had lodged. Tae latter p-roomage was proved to be a former clerk of the London jewelers; he had used their letter paper, and forged their name. They have since been arcested at Folkestone, as they were landing with their booty.

OHIO.

Heldelberg College-Laying of the Corner. Stone.
Correspondence of The N. I. Tribune.
TIFFIN, SENECA Co., O., Friday, May 14, 1852.

The corner stone of a new College was laid at this place yesterday, amid interesting ceremonies, and it occurred to me that a brief account of its objects and aims would be interesting to your readers, inas-much as its general plan accords so well with the views from time to time expressed in your columns.

Heldelberg College was chartered and located at this

place about two years ago. The chizens of the county becribed \$12,000 toward the ere tion of the necessary

pullding, and it was the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the main building—that is to be 44s stoles high, and 102 feet in length—that yesterday drew together a very large assemblage, variously estimated at from four to six thousand.

The oration was delivered by Gen. Samuel F. Cary, of Cincinnati, the distinguished Temperance orator, and was one worthy of the man, the subject, and the occasion. The subject was, "The Dignity of Laton" As the oration is to be published in full, I will not attempt to give a sketch of the course of thought. I will merely add, what may be of more interest for your columns, a bried description of the plan and purposes of the institution, which has been a vigorously commenced at this point. Its general plan can be best comprehended from the following extracts from its catabogue:

"It is the intention of its found in the sum collegist course, nor by the subscitution of new studies in the place of that comprehensive Causes that has hitherto been regarded as the proper foundation of aliberal education, but any the subscitution of new studies in the place of that comprehensive Causes that has hitherto been regarded as the proper foundation of aliberal education, but ay the establishment of additional courses of instruction designed to meet the peculiar wants of dilierent classes of community, thus bringing within the reach of all an appropriate, and, as far as possible, a therough education.

It will embrace in the distinct courses of instruction:

1. A Classicol, or Collegiote Course.—This will embrace, as usual, a period of four years, and will include all the studies usually taught in Colleges.

2. A Preparatory Course. This will embrace a period of these years, and its special object is, to propace students to enter, with suitable preparation and proper advantage, upon the regular Collegiate or Classical course.

3. "A Teacher' Course," or "Normal Department!—The design of this is to prepare students during the entire course.

4. A Scientific or English Course.—This embraces a p

A word in addition as to the denomination by whom this institution is more especially supported. It is under the care of the German Reformed denomination, which the care of the German Reformed denomination, which save that the latter halfs from Halland and the former from German. The German Reformed are confined to the States of Pennsylvania, Obio and Maryland, but have of late years increased rapidly by foreign emigration, so that now they have numerous congregations in all the Western States. About \$28,000 have been subscribed to the institutions at Tufin.

Respectfully, yours,

OREGON.

Donation to the Kossuth Fund-Climate-Trade-Vessels -Indians-Gold. respondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
OLVMPIA, Puget's Sound, Monday, March 22, 1852.

Inclosed I send you \$5 to be applied to the Kossuth Fund ; the sum is a trifle, but I crossed the Plains last Summer, and of course have not yet had time to make my pile-I may contribute more hereafter but in the meantime I cannot resist the pleasure and honor of becoming a creditor of the illustrious Kossus

(or the noble Hungarian nation) as quick'y as possible.

Although we are 47° north latitude, I find the winter much milder than in 40° in Lilinois, where I formerly lived; we have only had two mornings during the win ter that the thermometer get down as low as 170; nelther have we had as much rain as I had been led to ex-pect, but we had a heavy fait of snow on the lat of March—it fell to the depth of 18 inches, (which is unu-sual for this country,) but it disappeared again in about

saal for this country,) but it disappeared again in about a week.

This part of Oregon is just beginning to come into notice; our trade with San Francisco is increasing very fast; vessels would much rather come in here for timber, sawed lumber, singles, fish, &c., than to run into the Columbia for them—for although they may have skillful pifots, it is revertheless dangerous, especially in the winter season. Settlers are also coming in pretty fast, both from the Willamette and San Francisco; however, there is abundance of room for all that may come for years, as there is a very extensive country of fertile land north of the Columbia.

The George Anna that sailed from this place last November, with some 20 passengers, got wrecked on the east side of the island, and the men, after being plundered of all their effects, were taken prisoners by the landans.

dered of all their effects, were taken prisoners by the Indians.

Capt Balch, who sailed from the Sound immediately after the George Anna, arrived safely at tiold Harbor, on the west side of the island, but was informed by an Indian of the loss of the other vessel, when he immediately set sail for this place to procure help for their rescue, as he had only his crew of five or six men, and the Indians are numerous and warlike. On arriving here the Collector, Col. Moses, very promptly chartered the Damariscove, and with some 20 men, who volunteered their services, she went and released the prisoners.—They all arrived here asfe about the 10n of February; the Indians would not deliver them up without getting some blankets, some articles of clothing, &c., for their rarsom.

They were better treated by the Indians than we ha They were better treated by the Indians than we had anticipated. They were obliged to pack fire wood some two miles off the mountains, which was rather laborhous; but they got a pretty fair allowance of dried fish and some potatoes; they were expected occasionally to dence and sing for the amusement of their lords and masters, and they thought it prudent to condescend to do so, as on such occasions they would generally get a piece of fresh bear-meat, a few berdes, or something extra for their performances. The Northern Indians on this coast are more energetic and in elligent than those in Scuthern Oregon or California. They are very loganious; the prisoners fetched some pretty spect acus of their ingenuity in carving, in the shape of spoons, plates, and other strickes of kinchen utensis.

Capt. Balch saired again on the 28th of February from this place with 45 men, for Gold Harbor; the greater number of the prisoners have gone back again; they now the stangular of being richly rewarded for all their privations.

number of the private privations.

There appears to be no doubt but there has been a rich vein of fold discovered on the west side of the bland. The Unor, a Hudson Bay schooner, was there bland. The Unor, a Hudson Bay schooner, was there in November last—made two blasts (the gold is in quarts rock) and got \$300 each. There were only eight or nine men, and the indians rushed in and picked up more than the saliors, so they concluded to leave and get a reinforcement of men. The mine is close to the water's edge. The Unor, on her return, got wrecked near Cape Flattery. Some of my neighbors were down at Vancouver's Island at the time, and helped to save the crew and some of their effects, and they saw some of their specimens of gold and quartz, which were very rich. The Hudson Bay Company have sent, or are about to sail from Portland and San Francisco for the Island. As soon as we get correct information from the Island. As soon saw eget correct information from the Island I will let you know the result.

Yours, truly,

The citizens of Mobile have presected Mr. Wm. Sydney Smith, British Consul in who was so generous in his treatment of the late prisoners there, with a service of plate.